WARSAW TREATY NEW INITIATIVES

Documents of the Meeting
of the Political Consultative Committee
of the Member States
of the Warsaw Treaty Organization

Budapest, June 10-11, 1986

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ADDRESS

of Warsaw Treaty Member States to NATO Member States, to All European Countries with a Programme of Reducing Armed Forces and Conventional Armaments in Europe

The Warsaw Treaty member states are aware of their responsibility to their peoples and humanity for the destinies of peace in Europe and the whole world and are guided by a desire to achieve a radical change for the better in the present complex international situation. Thus they hold that decisive actions, concrete measures aimed at ending the arms race, embarking on the path towards real disarmament, and removing the war menace are needed now more than ever before.

They support the Soviet Union's programme for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of the current century. They are convinced that an end to nuclear testing, the implementation of nuclear disarmament and prevention of an arms race in space, the banning and elimination of chemical weapons and other measures for disarmament would lead to the creation of a more secure peace for the European peoples, for the peoples of the entire world.

The allied states are for a comprehensive approach to the problem of disarmament, for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction accompanied by a substantial reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments. In addition to ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, the problem of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments becomes particularly acute for the present and the future of the European continent where the two largest groups of armed forces equipped with the latest weapons currently stand in opposition to one another. And some systems of conventional armaments are becoming more and more like weapons of mass destruction by virtue of their operational characteristics. The allied states favour concrete measures in the sphere of nuclear disarmament, reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments to be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the military spending of states.

Guided by these considerations, the Warsaw Treaty member states put forward these proposals, which are a substantial addition to the programme of the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, to all other European countries, the United States and Canada. At the same time these proposals are of an independent nature and their implementation would considerably lessen the danger of war in Europe.

I.

The Warsaw Treaty member states propose a substantial reduction of all components of the European states' land forces and tactical strike aviation, as well as of corresponding forces and weapon

systems of the United States and Canada deployed in Europe. Tactical nuclear arms with a range of up to 1,000 kilometres would be reduced along with conventional armaments.

The entire territory of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, would be a reduction zone.

It is suggested that the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe be implemented gradually, according to agreed-upon schedules, and with constant observation of a military balance at lowered levels without endangering anyone's security. In addition to a cut-back in formations and units, their organic armaments, including nuclear weapon systems, would also be reduced.

A one-time mutual reduction in the numerical strength of the forces of states of the opposing military-political alliances by 100-150 thousand troops from each side within one or two years is proposed as an initial step. A reduction in the area of tactical strike aviation would be of much importance in the framework of this step. Immediately following this step, the Warsaw Treaty member states would be prepared to continue substantial cut-backs, as a result of which, provided there is reciprocal readiness on the part of the countries of the North Atlantic alliance, the land forces and tactical strike aviation forces of both alliances in Europe would be reduced in the early nineties by approximately 25 percent of their present level. This reduction would involve over half a million people from each side. The armed forces of the opposing groups in Europe would thus be reduced by over a million.

The allied socialist countries are in favour of continuing the process of reducing armed forces and armaments of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries afterwards as well. Substantial reductions in the armed forces and armaments of both alliances would make it possible to involve other European states in this process.

It is proposed that the components of armed forces being reduced be disbanded by equivalent integral military formations and units in addition to their organic armaments and military equipment. Their personnel would be demobilized in accordance with the procedures established in each state.

The armaments and equipment to be reduced should either be destroyed or put into storage on national territory in accordance with agreed-upon procedures. Nuclear charges would be destroyed. Some types of military equipment on agreement could be put to use for peaceful purposes.

The funds saved as a result of corresponding reductions in armed forces and conventional armaments must not be channelled to the creation of new types of armaments or used for other military purposes. They must be used for the needs of economic and social development.

All states party to an agreement on armed forces and armaments reduction would assume a commitment not to increase their land forces and tactical strike aviation forces beyond the limits of the reduction zone.

II.

It is proposed to work out a procedure of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments under which the process of reduction would lead to a lessening of the danger of a surprise attack and would promote the consolidation of military-strategic stability on the European continent. For this purpose it is suggested that an agreement be reached straight away on a considerable reduction in the tactical strike aviation forces of both military-political alliances in Europe, and also on the deconcentration of troops along the line of contact of these alliances.

Additional measures capable of enhancing the confidence of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries, of all European states, that sudden offensive operations will not be launched against them would also be worked out and implemented for this purpose.

Arrangements are envisaged for restrictions on holding major military exercises (as regards their number and scope) and for the exchange of more detailed information about them, as well as about forces and weapon systems brought into Europe from other areas for the period of the exercises. Other measures that would promote the strengthening of mutual trust are also envisaged.

Confidence-building and creation of more favourable conditions for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe would be promoted by the implementation of such measures as the creation of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe, gradual reduction in the military

activity of the two military alliances, and the establishment of cooperation between their participants in matters of arms limitation and disarmament.

III.

Armed forces and conventional armaments would be reduced under reliable and effective control with the use of both national technical means and international procedures, including on-site inspections.

In addition to measures to verify the entire process of reduction, it is proposed that observation of the military activity of the forces that remain after cut-backs be established.

Adequate forms of verifying measures for mutual confidence-building to be implemented in accordance with agreements would also be used.

In order to implement control, at an agreed-upon time, the sides would exchange data on the total numerical strength of the land forces and tactical strike aviation forces in the reduction zone and, separately, data on that part of the forces that is to be reduced, and that will remain after the cut-backs; they would also exchange lists of military units that are to be reduced (disbanded) with notification of their unit designation, numerical strength and location, and of the quantity of main agreed-upon types of armaments subject to reduction. There would also be notifications of the initiation and completion of cut-backs.

An international consultative commission with the participation of representatives of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries and also other Eu-

ropean neutral and non-aligned concerned states, would be instituted for purposes of control.

On-site verification of the reduction of armed forces and destruction or storage of armaments could be implemented, when necessary, with the involvement of representatives of the international consultative commission. Check-points staffed by representatives of the international consultative commission would be set up for purposes of control at large railway junctions, airfields and ports.

IV.

The present proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe could become the subject of concrete discussion at the second stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

At the same time, proceeding from the urgent need for measures to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe, the Warsaw Treaty member states hold that the discussion of these proposals could start without delay. They also deem it possible to convene for the purpose a special forum involving European states, the USA and Canada.

They are also prepared to broaden the scopes of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe by involving the participation of other European states and by changing the mandate of the talks accordingly.

Proclaiming their readiness to utilize all the possible channels and forums to mutually lower the

level of military confrontation throughout Europe, they simultaneously confirm their interest in reducing armaments and armed forces in Central Europe and again declare their support of an effective conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

V.

The question of military doctrines is of no little importance in assessing the real intentions of the military-political groups and of individual states. It is necessary to remove mutual suspicion and distrust which have been building up for years, and to thoroughly analyze each other's concern on that matter. In the interests of security in Europe and the whole world, the military concepts and doctrines of the military alliances must be based on defensive principles.

The Warsaw Treaty member states declare with the utmost responsibility that never, under no circumstances, will they launch hostilities against any state, be it in Europe or in another area of the world, unless they themselves become a target of aggression. The proposals they advance stem from their consistent policy aimed at removing the war threat, and creating a stable and secure peace, from the defensive nature of their military doctrine, which presupposes the maintenance of the balance of military forces at the lowest possible level and also the reduction of military potentials to the limits necessary for defence.

The same peaceful intentions prompt the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member states for a sim-

ultaneous disbandment of both military alliances.

The NATO member countries also declare the defensive nature of their alliance. It follows from this that there should be no obstacles to significant mutual reductions in armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

* * *

In making this address the Warsaw Treaty member countries do not set any preliminary conditions whatsoever for the commencement of a concrete discussion of the proposals contained in it. They are also prepared to study in a constructive spirit any other relevant proposals made by the NATO member countries, neutral and non-aligned states, and other European states.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Todor ZHIVKOV
General Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Bulgarian Communist Party,
Chairman of the State Council
of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Hungarian People's Republic

János KÁDÁR
General Secretary
of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

For the German Democratic Republic

Erich HONECKER
General Secretary of the Central Committee
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Chairman of the Council of State
of the German Democratic Republic

For the Polish People's Republic

Wojciech JARUZELSKI
First Secretary of the Central Committee
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For the Socialist Republic of Romania

Nicolae CEAUŞESCU
General Secretary
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For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mikhail GORBACHEV
General Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Gustáv HUSÁK
General Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,
President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Budapest, June 11, 1986

COMMUNIQUE

of the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty Member States

The Political Consultative Committee of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance held a meeting in Budapest on June 10-11, 1986.

The meeting was attended by:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria—Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, head of the delegation; Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRB; Petr Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the PRB; Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and Minister of People's Defence of the PRB; Dimitr Stanishev, Secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

From the Hungarian People's Republic—János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, head of the delegation; György Lázár, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Mátyás Szürös, Secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Péter Várkonyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the HPR; Ferenc Kárpáti, member of the HSWP Central Committee and Defence Minister of the HPR;

From the German Democratic Republic—Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, head of the delegation; Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the SUPG Central Committee; Heinz Kessler, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee and Minister of National Defence of the GDR; Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR; Günter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR; Oskar Fischer, member of the SUPG Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the GDR;

From the Polish People's Republic—Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, head of the delegation; Zbigniew Mess-

ner, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Jósef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee; Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the PPR; Florian Siwicki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and Minister of National Defence of the PPR;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania—Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the delegation; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Government of the SRR; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee and Secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and National Defence Minister of the SRR; Ilie Vaduva, member of the RCP Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the SRR; Nicolae Veres, Romania's Ambassador to Hungary;

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the delegation; Andrei Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Nikolai Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sergei Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defence; Vadim Medvedev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic— Gustáv Husák, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, head of the delegation; Lubomír Štrougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCz and Chairman of the Government of the CzSR; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCz Central Committee; Milos Jakeš, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCz Central Committee; Bohuslav Chňoupek, member of the CPCz Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the CzSR; Milan Vaclavik, member of the CPCz Central Committee and Minister of National Defence of the CzSR.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, and Miklós Barity, Secretary-General of the Political Consultative Committee, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, also took part in the work of the meeting.

There was an exchange of views on the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole, and urgent tasks of the struggle for disarmament, for a restructuring of international relations, a strengthening of European and international security and for the development of cooperation between states were discussed.

I.

The participants in the meeting expressed serious concern over the tense situation that has arisen in the world as a result of the intensification of the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, and owing to the actions of the United States and NATO which refuse to follow a course of curbing the arms race, preventing it from spreading to outer space, and ending nuclear tests. They avoid giving a constructive reply to such a major initiative as the programme put forward by the USSR for totally eliminating weapons of mass annihilation by the end of the 20th century. The deployment of US medium-range missiles in Europe is continuing, and there are more and more instances where the imperialist policy of force, of gross interference in the internal affairs of other states is being carried out. The hopes of the peoples for real progress towards disarmament and a return to detente, generated by the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and the principled accords reached at the meeting have not yet been fulfilled.

The world has entered a phase of its development when to evade solving the basic questions of our time means to put in jeopardy the destiny of the entire civilization. In present-day conditions not a single state or group of states can ensure their own security and well-being by dictating their will to other countries and peoples through the use of military force. Such a policy, whether we call it "neoglobalism" or something else, has no future. It is harmful to mankind.

It is the cardinal task of our time to uphold

peace, stop the arms race and go over to concrete disarmament measures, first of all in the nuclear field. It is possible to achieve this task, to overcome the tendency towards an increase of the war danger and to bring international relations back onto the road of detente. Mankind can and must avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The participants in the meeting are firmly convinced that a reliable security of all countries and peoples, and peaceful conditions for their development and progress can be ensured only by political means, by concerted efforts of all states. This position accords with the realities of the nuclear age and is evidence of a great sense of responsibility for the destiny of their peoples and the whole of mankind.

In the present situation there is no reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states. Today it is more necessary than ever before to strictly observe the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, renunciation of the use or threat of force, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and other generally recognized standards of international relations.

II.

Reaffirming the urgency of the goals and tasks outlined in the statement of the Sofia Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of October 23, 1985, the members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization consider it their duty to work persistently for

the elimination of the nuclear threat, for a turn for the better in European and world affairs, and the development of fruitful cooperation between states. The allied socialist states strive to create an all-embracing international security system covering both the military and political, and the economic and humanitarian fields. The fraternal countries' foreign-policy line, reflected in the decisions of the congresses of their ruling parties, is aimed at building a world that would be safe for everyone—a world without weapons and without wars.

The participants in the meeting resolutely come out in favour of carrying on and deepening the political dialogue between states with different social systems and of making it as substantive and fruitful as possible. This also applies to a continuation of the summit contacts between the USSR and the USA started in Geneva, and to talks, both multilateral and bilateral, between European countries.

III.

The countries taking part in the meeting express a readiness to enter into the broadest cooperation with other countries with a view to ending the arms race on Earth and preventing it in outer space and to achieving disarmament, and call for the pooling of efforts first of all in the following areas:

— **The cessation of nuclear tests.** This would become a major step, a step that can easily be carried out, towards nuclear disarmament and would serve as a barrier to the perfection of nuclear weapons and to the development of new types of such weapons. A mutual moratorium by the USSR and the USA on nuclear explosions, and the start of talks without delay on a total ban on nuclear tests with the strictest verification are the way to accomplishing this task. The participants in the meeting welcome the new extension of the unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union and call on the United States to join it. At the same time they urge other countries possessing nuclear weapons to discontinue nuclear tests and to take actions towards reaching agreement as soon as possible on a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

— **Total elimination on a reciprocal basis of the Soviet and US medium-range missiles in the European zone** with the understanding that Britain and France will not build up their respective nuclear armaments and the United States will not transfer its missiles—strategic and medium-range—to other countries. In the event of a complete removal of US medium-range missiles from Europe the Soviet longer-range tactical missiles will also be removed from the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

— **The reaching of concrete accords at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms** that would take into account the interests of both sides and all other states. The Warsaw Treaty member states affirm that they will abide by the treaties and accords in the field of arms limitation and disarmament and urge the United States to strictly observe the agreements on the limitation of strategic arms. The programme of "Star Wars", of creating space-strike arms, the drawing of other countries into it and also the development in a num-

ber of West European countries of projects such as the "European defence initiative" are of a dangerous nature. Outer space should be used for peaceful purposes, for the good of the whole of mankind.

— **The elimination by the end of this century of such weapons of mass annihilation as chemical weapons and of the industrial base for their manufacture.** It is an urgent necessity to increase efforts to ensure a successful completion at the Geneva conference of the talks on the conclusion of an appropriate international convention and to refrain from any actions that would obstruct the total prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons. The participants in the meeting firmly come out against a further buildup of arsenals of these weapons of mass annihilation and their deployment on the territory of other states and call on the NATO countries to give up plans to produce and deploy in Europe the binary weapons, a particularly dangerous variety of chemical weapons.

— **A substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments on a global and regional scale.** The Warsaw Treaty member states propose that such a reduction should begin in Europe where the concentration of troops and armaments has reached a particularly dangerous level. The meeting adopted an address to the NATO member states and to all European countries with a programme on this matter.

— **Effective verification in all fields and at all stages of arms reduction and disarmament** with the use of both national technical means and international procedures, up to and including on-site inspections. The states taking part in the meeting are

also prepared to reach agreement on any additional verification measures.

The participating countries confirm their stand in favour of continuing efforts internationally to liquidate foreign military bases and withdraw troops from foreign territories.

Practical steps to reduce armaments and achieve disarmament will make huge material, financial and manpower resources available for peaceful, creative purposes, including for eradicating economic backwardness in many parts of the world. The participants in the meeting attach much importance to the holding of an international conference on disarmament and development in accordance with the decision of the United Nations.

The disquieting international situation urgently dictates that the existing mechanisms of bilateral and multilateral talks on limiting and reducing arms and achieving disarmament should function effectively, and should not be used as a screen to justify the arms race.

IV.

The member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization consider it one of the central tasks of their foreign policy to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe. They are in favour of lowering the level of military confrontation on the continent, reducing the existing military potentials here and making continuous headway towards the ultimate removal of nuclear and chemical weapons from Europe. The establishment of zones free from those types of weapons of mass destruction in the Bal-

kans, in Central Europe, in the North and in other regions of Europe, would build confidence and increase stability on the continent. This is the goal of the proposals, which are supported by the countries participating in the meeting, that were recently put forward by the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, as well as by Bulgaria and Romania.

The goals of detente on the continent would be served by reaching mutually acceptable agreements at the Vienna talks on a reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

A resultative conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference would contribute to building confidence and security in Europe and to creating more favourable conditions for moving on to the consideration of disarmament matters on a European scale.

As long as opposing military groupings exist in Europe, the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member states to conclude a treaty with the NATO countries on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace, retains all its topicality. Such a treaty would be open to other countries. In the interests of reducing the acute nature of the current situation, the participants in the meeting come out in favour of continuing and developing the dialogue between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the NATO member states including the establishment of direct contacts between the two organizations, with a view to reaching appropriate accords.

In the current international situation, the countries represented at the meeting consider it important that steps be taken with a view to improving

the situation in the Mediterranean, to making it a region of stable peace, security, goodneighbourliness and cooperation. A simultaneous withdrawal of the navies of the USSR and the USA from the Mediterranean could play a great role in this connection.

The socialist countries consider the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to be of great importance and are ready to make their contribution to further balanced development of the CSCE process in all the fields of cooperation defined by the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

The establishment of official relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and individual CMEA member states, and the European Economic Community would open up fresh opportunities for mutually beneficial cooperation.

Calls for a revision of the borders between European countries and for a change of their socio-political systems contradict the building of trust, the strengthening of mutual understanding and goodneighbourly relations in Europe. The postwar borders in the continent are inviolable. Respect for the existing territorial-political realities is an indispensable condition for lasting peace in Europe and for normal relations between European countries. The activities of revanchist forces, in particular those in the Federal Republic of Germany, and encouragement of revanchism anywhere run counter to the interests of detente, security and cooperation in Europe, to the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

Europe is in need of a revival of detente and

of movement towards making it more constant. Only this way is it possible to ensure reliable security for all European peoples, to overcome the division of the continent and to create a peaceful Europe of friendly cooperation and goodneighbourliness. This is a realistic goal and it can be attained through active joint efforts.

V.

The leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia exchanged views on the seats of tension and the conflict situations existing in the world, and reaffirmed the determination of their countries to promote their just settlement through talks. They condemned the interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries by the forces of imperialism, slanderous propaganda campaigns directed against socialist and other countries, methods of diktat, and acts of aggression in various parts of the world.

The participants in the meeting reaffirmed their countries' principled stand, as outlined in their statement issued in Sofia, on conflicts and areas of tension in the Near and Middle East, in South-East Asia, Central America, in the South of Africa, and in other parts of the world. They declared their support for the strengthening of peace and security and for the development of relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation in Asia, in the Pacific Ocean region, Africa, and Latin America.

The participants in the meeting stated their solidarity with the peoples who struggle against the

imperialist policy of aggression, for independence, social and economic progress, and for the right to free independent development without interference from the outside.

They pointed out the growing role of the non-aligned movement as a big factor in international relations, and expressed hope that the non-aligned movement's summit meeting, which is to be held in Harare in 1986, would contribute to the cause of strengthening peace and international security.

As the principled opponents of any terrorism, especially state-backed terrorism, which threatens to disrupt international relations, the countries represented at the meeting are prepared to cooperate constructively with all countries in order to eradicate this dangerous phenomenon from the life of the international community.

The task of normalizing international economic relations is becoming ever more important and urgent. The economic plight and the neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries are fraught with serious consequences to peace and the entire system of international relations. This is one of the deep-seated causes of international tension and conflicts in various parts of the world. The comprehensive problems of the world economy cannot be tackled in an isolated manner by this or that group of countries. The leaders of the countries represented at the meeting are in favour of restructuring the entire system of international economic relations on a democratic basis, establishing a new international economic order, that would ensure equal economic security for all countries, and eliminating the underdevelopment of countries. They are in favour of a just and

worldwide settlement of the problem of external indebtedness. They firmly call for removing from international practice all forms of discrimination, the policy of boycotts and sanctions, high interest rates, the setting up of artificial barriers in the field of scientific-technical and technological exchanges.

The participants in the meeting are for the development of cooperation between all countries in the cause of forming an international regime of safe development of nuclear power engineering, including the creation of a mechanism of prompt warning and supply of information. They declare their support for enhancing the role of the IAEA, the UN and its specialized agencies in this field, as well as for convening a special international conference to discuss the entire range of issues connected with this matter.

The countries represented at the meeting are in favour of enhancing the role of the UN and other international organizations in preserving peace, ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, and in solving all the global problems facing mankind. They will continue to do everything to make 1986—the International Year of Peace—the year when peace started to become more secure.

VI.

Matters connected with strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty member states and their defensive alliance, and with developing cooperation in all fields received special attention. The importance of more active cooperation

in international affairs, in the elaboration and translation into practice of a coordinated foreign-policy course aimed at ensuring the security of their peoples, removing the threat of nuclear war, achieving disarmament and strengthening universal peace was emphasized.

At the same time, the continued validity of the proposal for a simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was emphasized by the countries participating in the meeting.

The participants declared their support for a further expansion of exchanges of experience in socialist construction, for a wide mutual acquaintance with the affairs and problems of one another and intensive use of the mass media for these purposes. The importance of raising the effectiveness of economic, scientific, and technical contacts, and cultural exchanges; of widening contacts between work collectives, the public, and local and tourist contacts; and deepening cooperation in other spheres was pointed out. The countries represented at the meeting reaffirmed their readiness to actively develop relations, cooperative action and all-round cooperation with all other socialist countries in the interests of the struggle for peace, socialism, and against imperialism.

* * *

The meeting gave a positive evaluation to the work of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Committee of the Ministers of Defence over the period that has passed since the

previous meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, and determined their further tasks.

The Political Consultative Committee took a decision on a report by the Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries on the practical work done by the command.

Provision is made that the Hungarian People's Republic, as the meeting's host country, will ensure the distribution of the address and of this communique adopted by the committee.

The next meeting of the Political Consultative Committee (PCC) of the Warsaw Treaty member states is to be held in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Herbert Krolikowski, State Secretary and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for the GDR and its representative, was appointed the PCC General Secretary for the subsequent term.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely cooperation and unity of views on all the matters discussed.

НОВЫЕ ИНИЦИАТИВЫ ВАРШАВСКОГО ДОГОВОРА
Документы совещания
Политического консультативного комитета
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